

FIG. 4B.

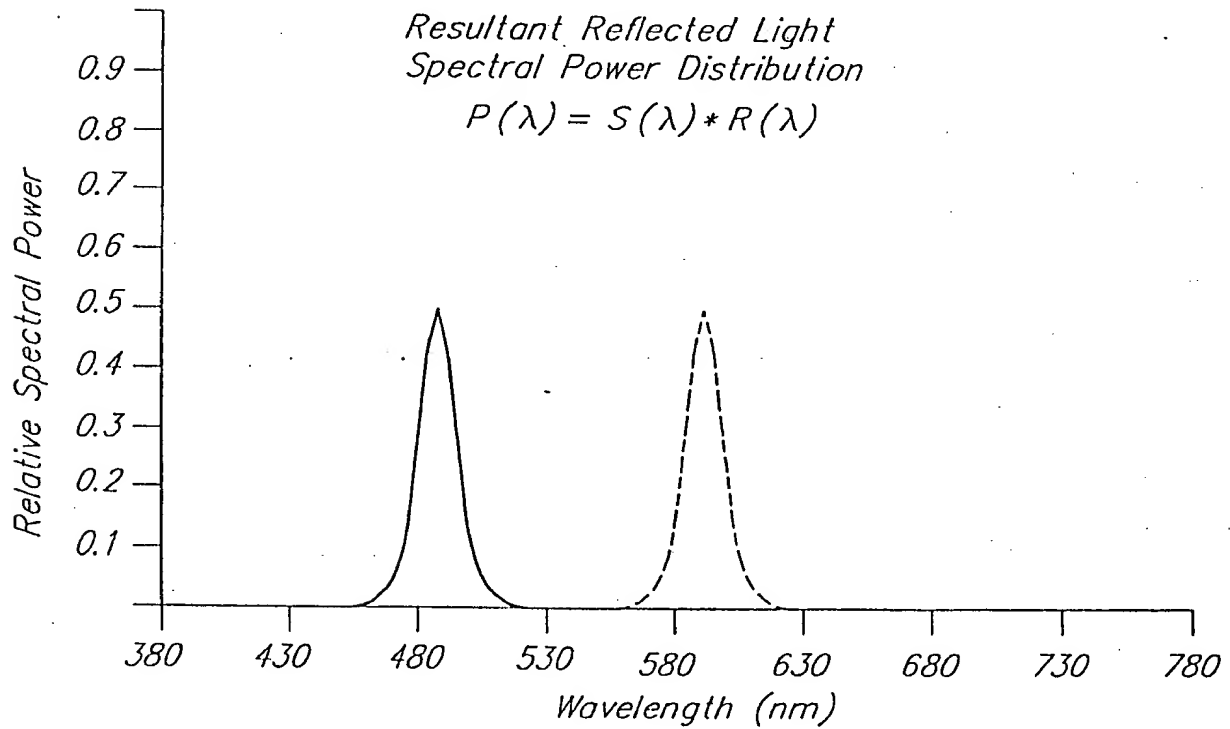
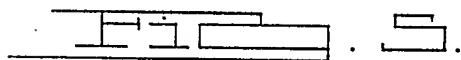
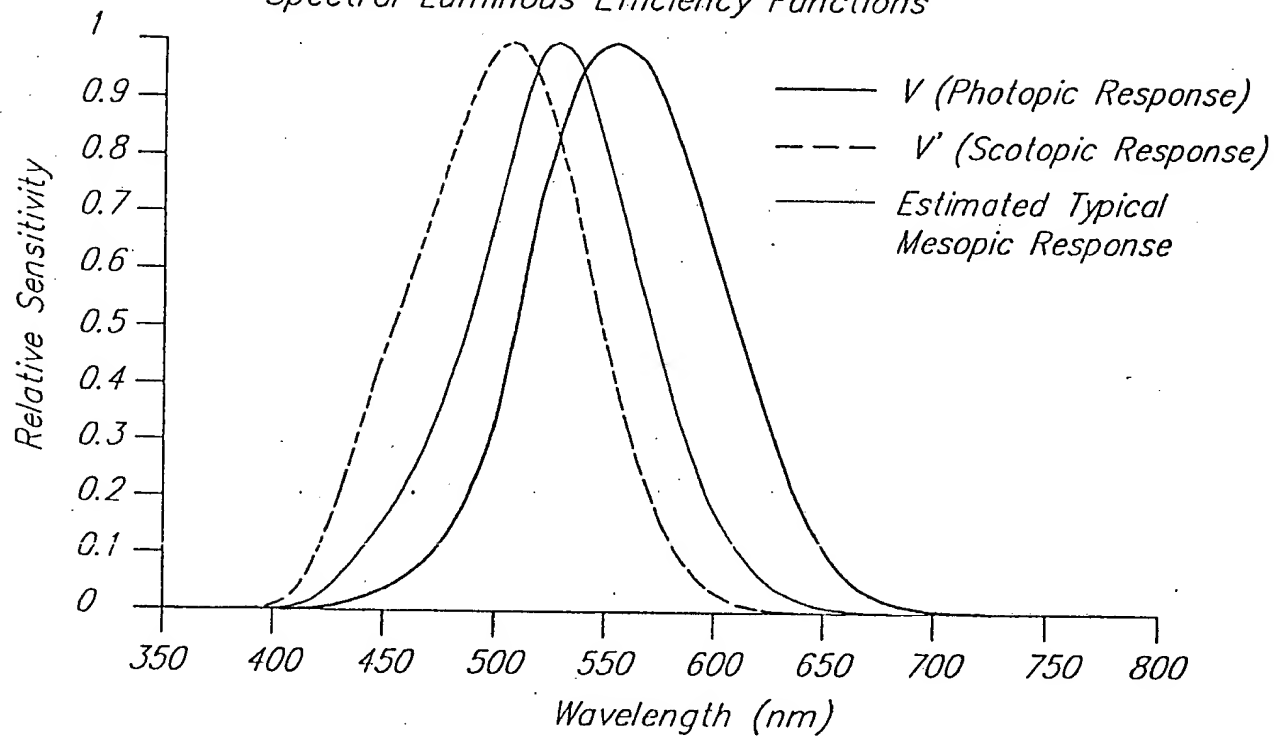
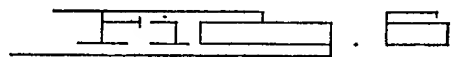
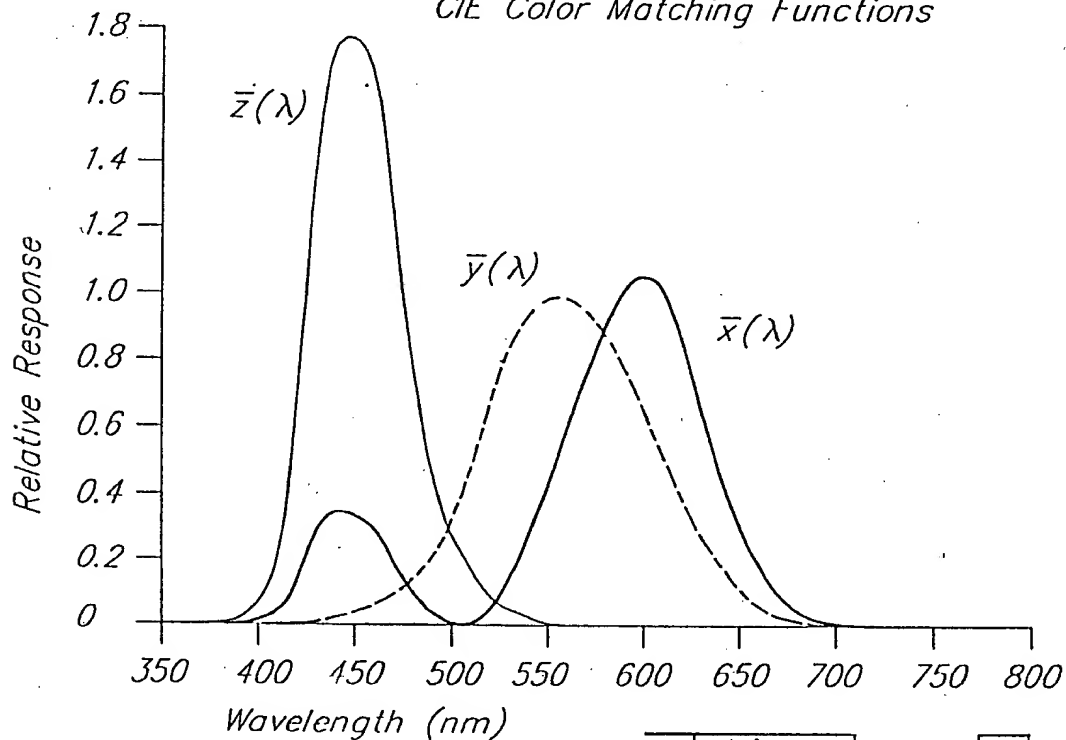


FIG. 4C.

# Spectral Luminous Efficiency Functions

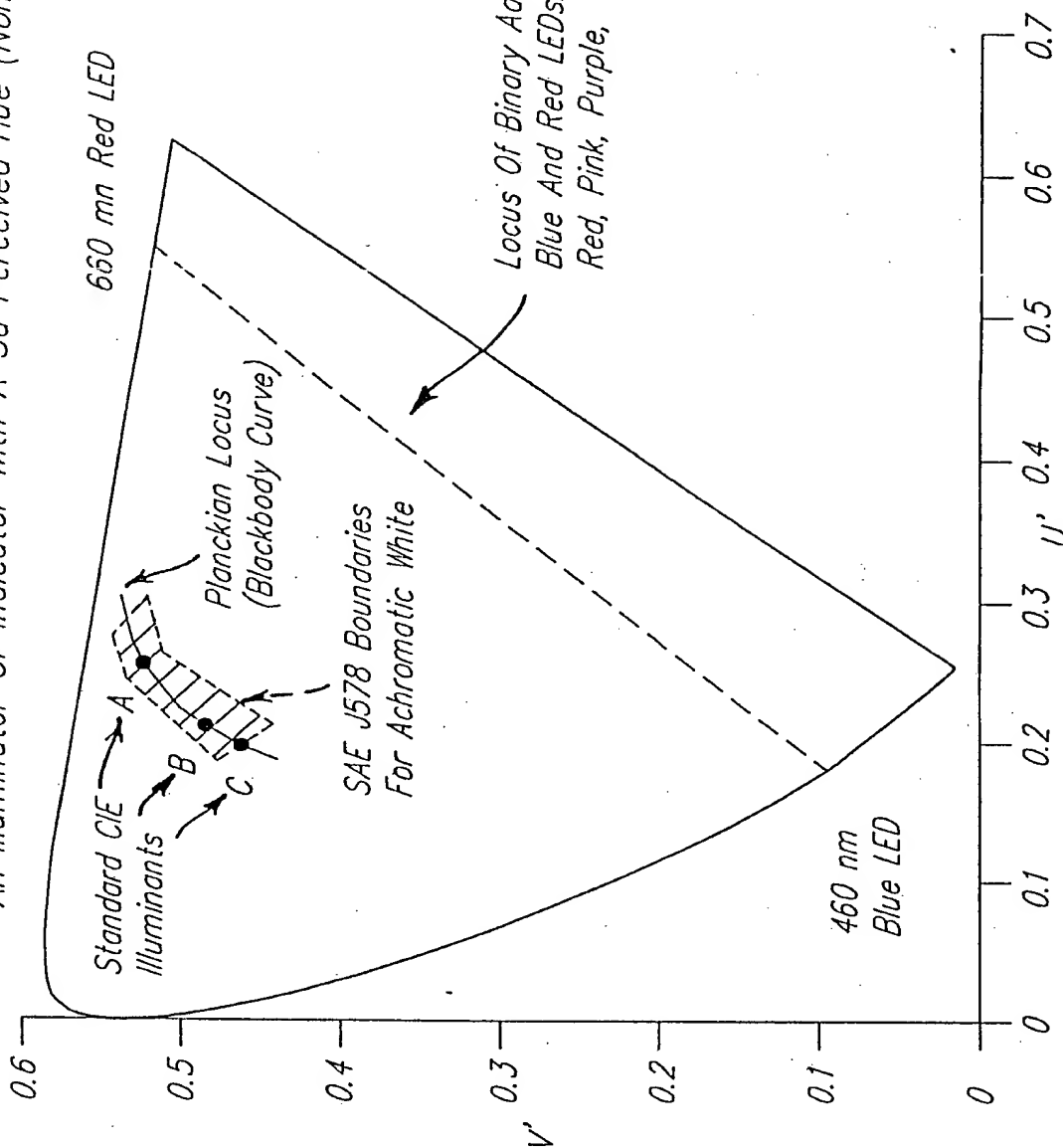


## CIE Color Matching Functions



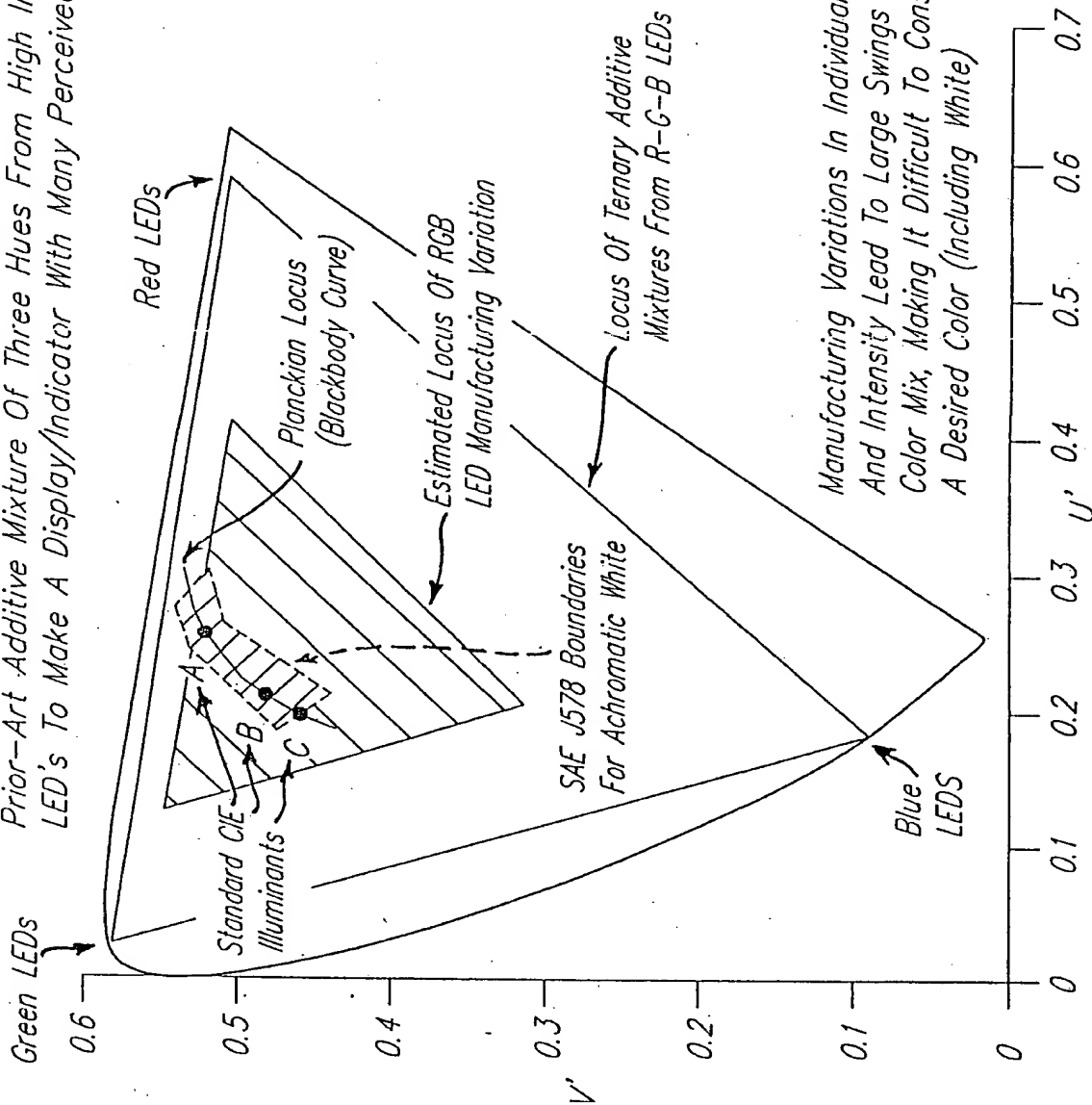
# CIE 1976 UCS DIAGRAM

Additive Mixture Of Two Hues From High Intensity LED's To Make An Illuminator Or Indicator With A 3d Perceived Hue (Non-white)



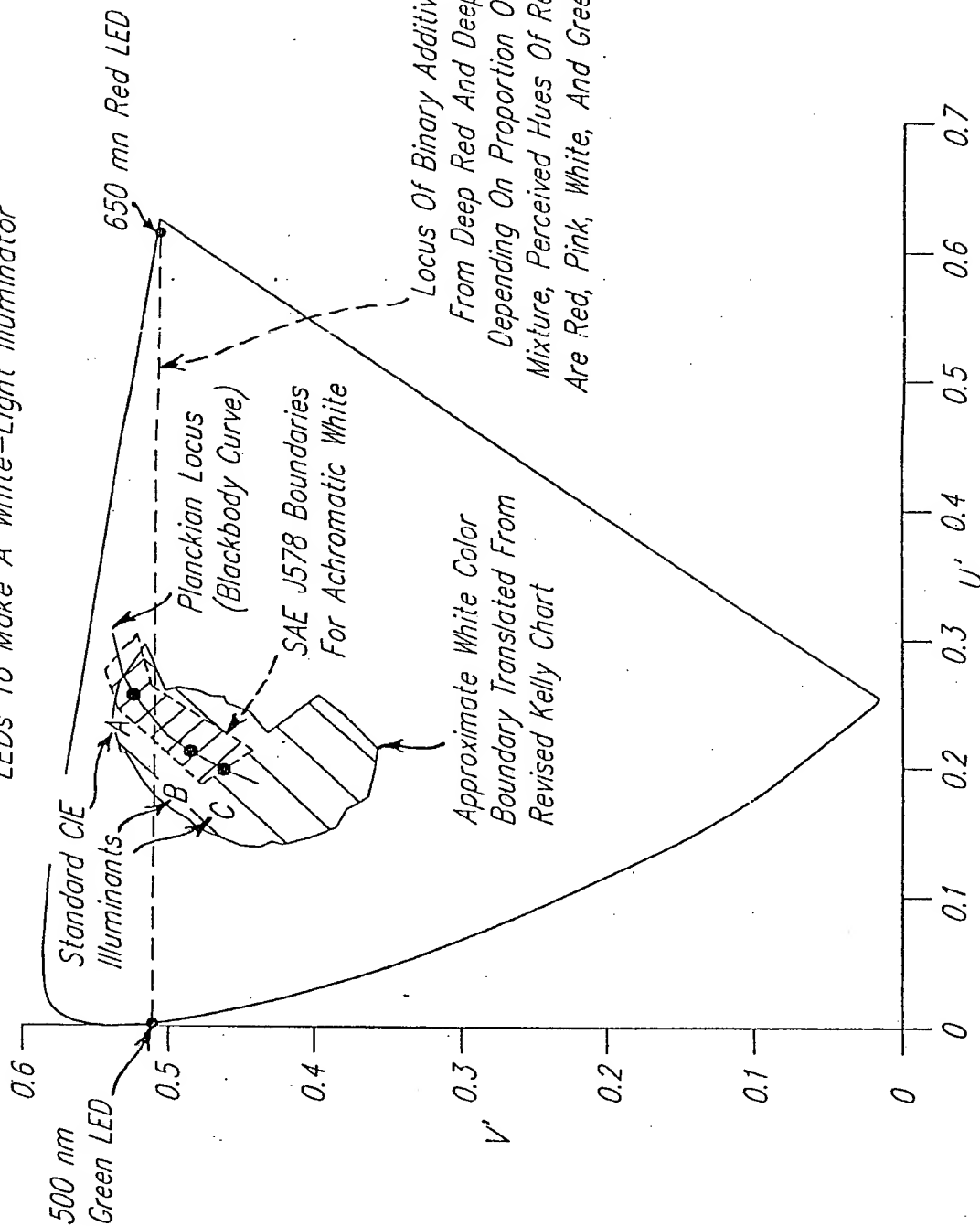
# CIE 1976 UCS DIAGRAM

Prior-Art Additive Mixture Of Three Hues From High Intensity LED's To Make A Display/Indicator With Many Perceived Hues.



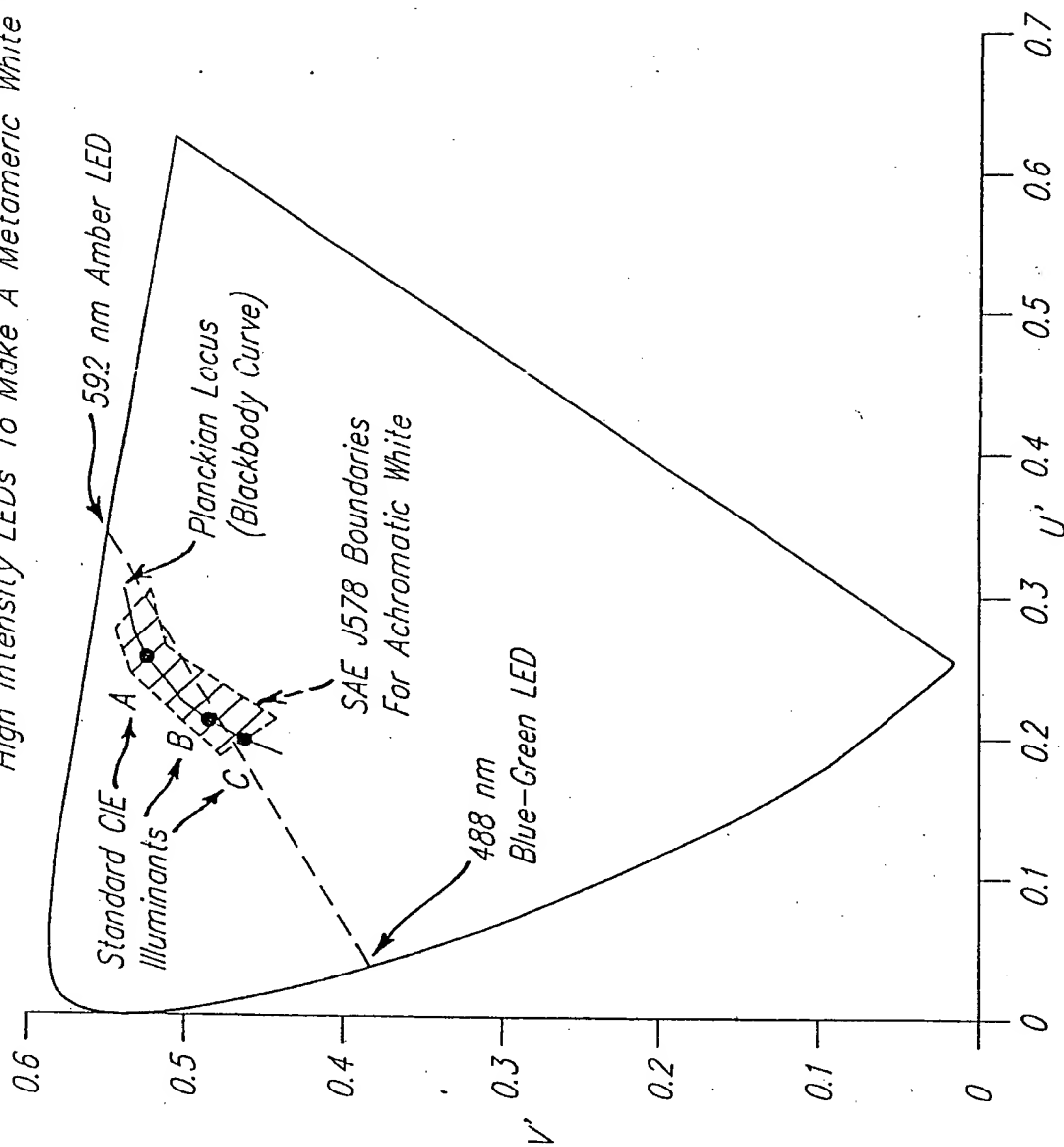
# CIE 1976 UCS DIAGRAM

Additive Mixture Of Two Hues From High Intensity LEDs To Make A White-Light Illuminator





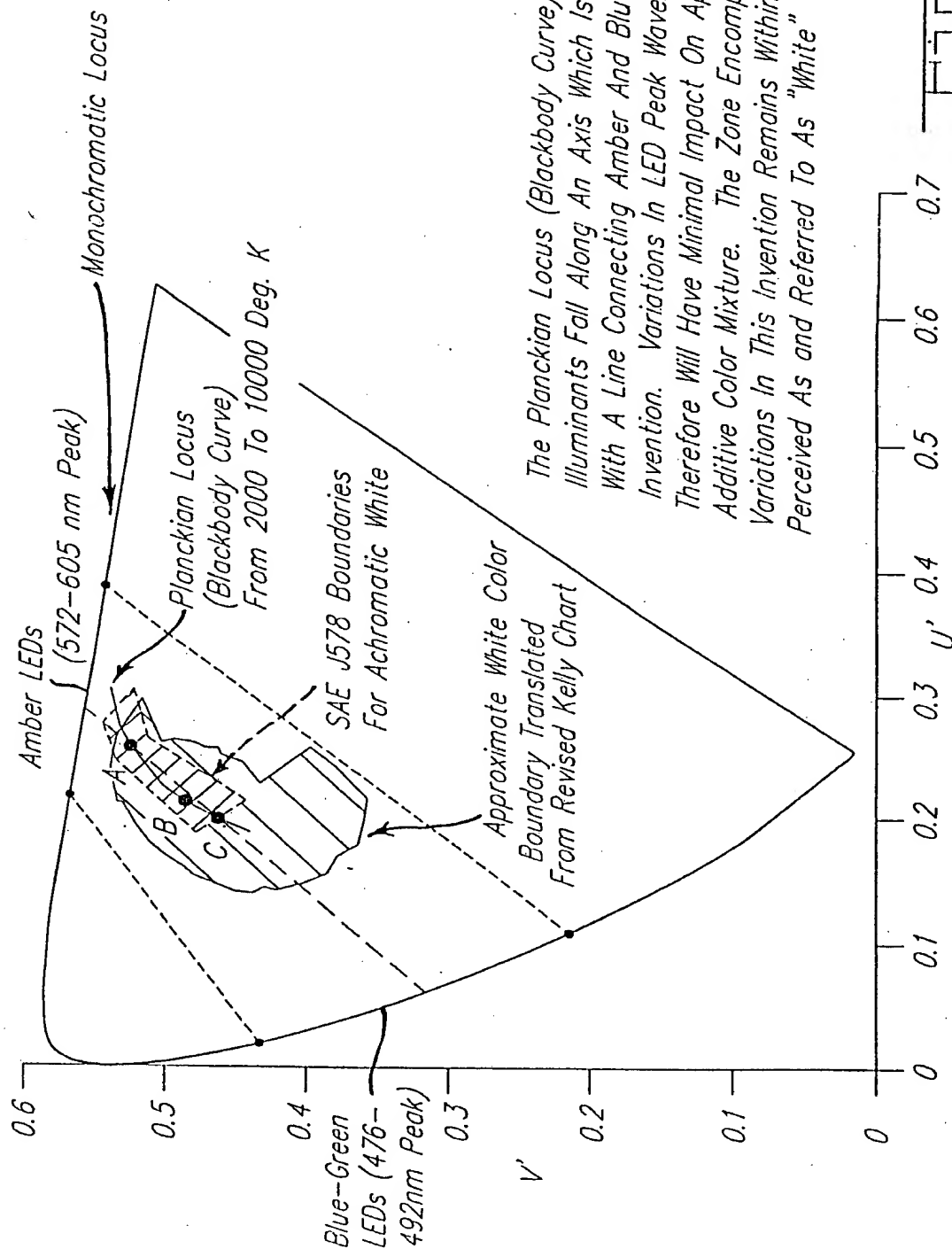
# Good Additive Mixture Of Two Complementary Hues From High Intensity LEDs To Make A Metameric White Illuminator



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# CIE 1976 UCS DIAGRAM

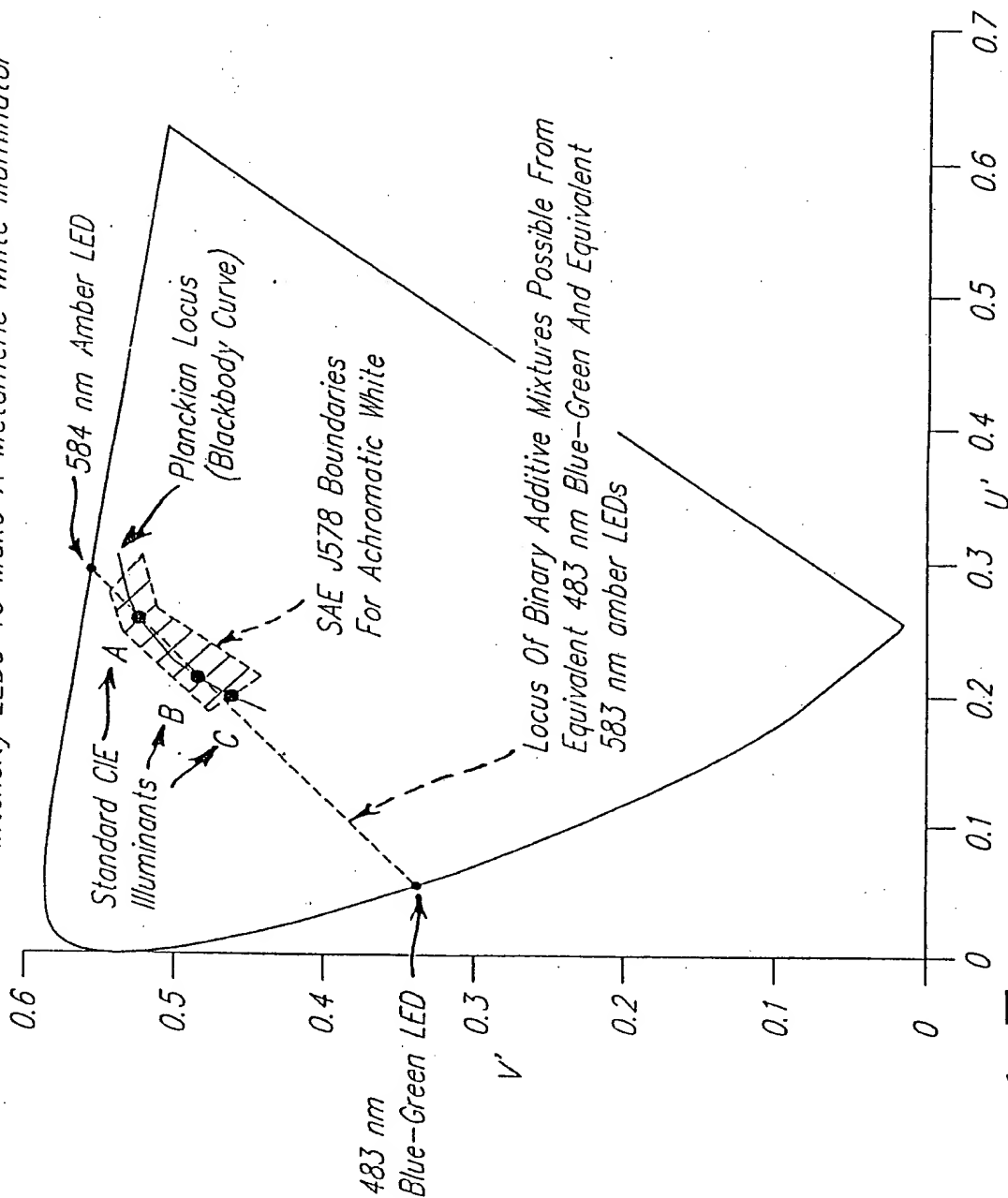
Additive Mixture Of Two Complementary Hues From High Intensity LEDs To Make A Metameric White Illuminator (Amber And Blue-Green End-members Give Advantageous Tolerance To Individual LED Intensity And Hue Variations)



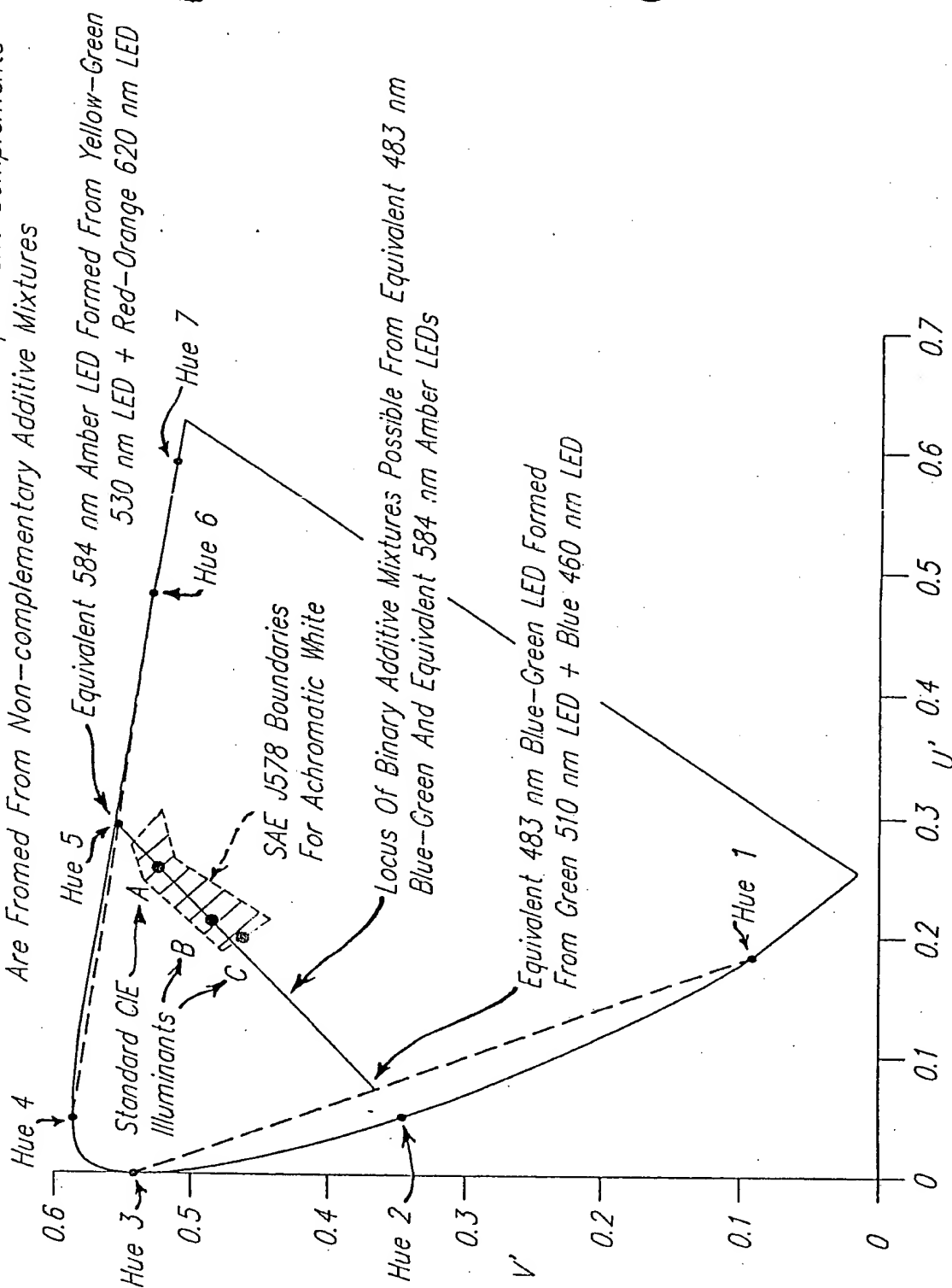
The Planckian Locus (Blackbody Curve) And Standard CIE Illuminants Fall Along An Axis Which Is Substantially Co-axial With A Line Connecting Amber And Blue-Green LEDs Of This Invention. Variations In LED Peak Wavelength And Intensity Therefore Will Have Minimal Impact On Apparent Color Of The Additive Color Mixture. The Zone Encompassing All Reasonable Variations In This Invention Remains Within An Area Commonly Perceived As and Referred To As "White"

# CIE 1976 UCS DIAGRAM

Best Additive Mixture Of Two Complementary Hues From High Intensity LEDs To Make A Metameric White Illuminator



# Additive Mixture Of Two Complementary Hues From High Intensity LEDs In A Metameric White Illuminator Where Equivalent Complements Are Formed From Non-complementary Additive Mixtures



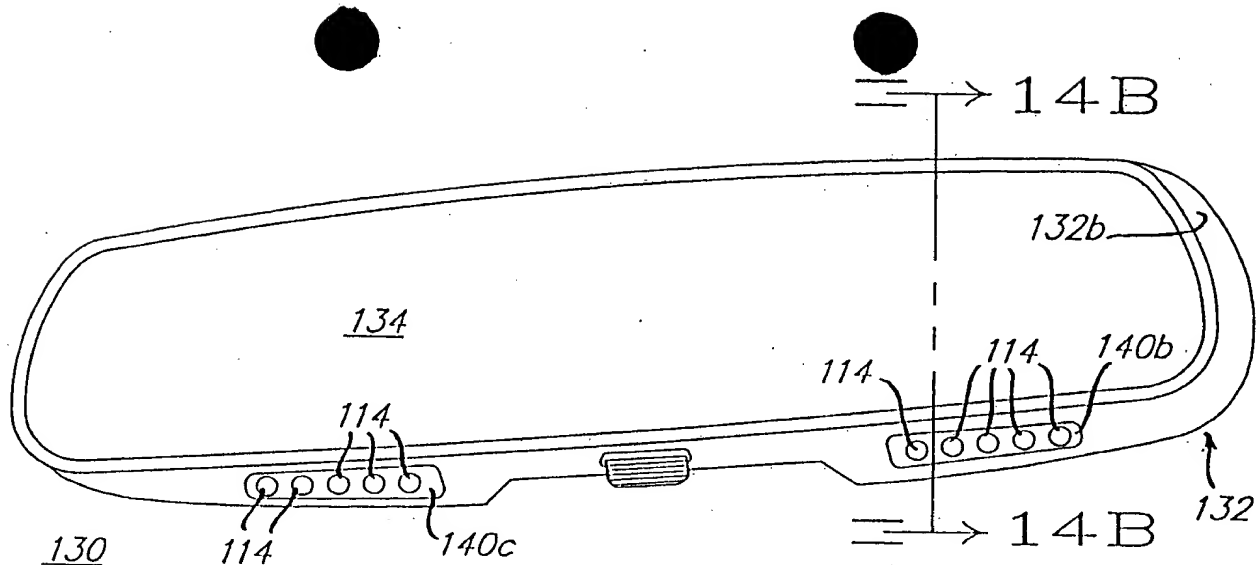


FIG. 14 A.

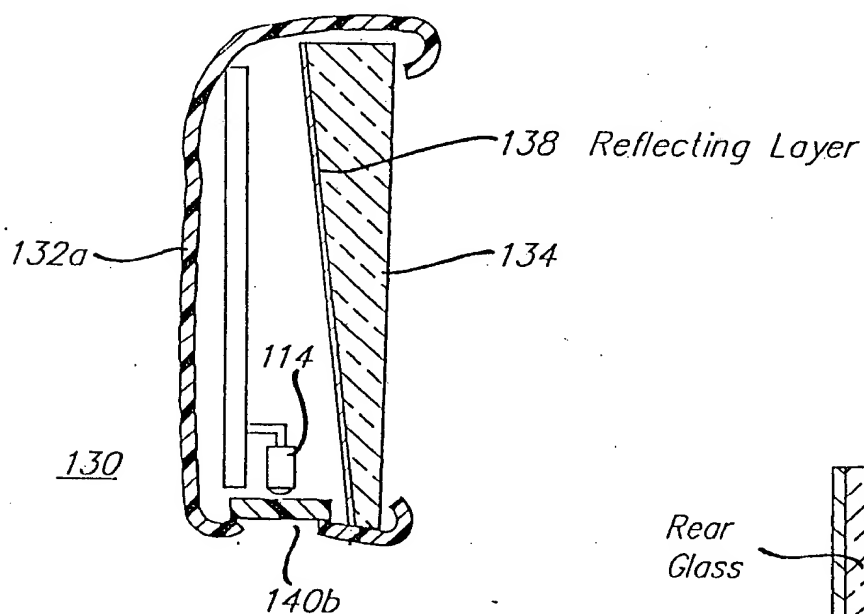


FIG. 14 B.

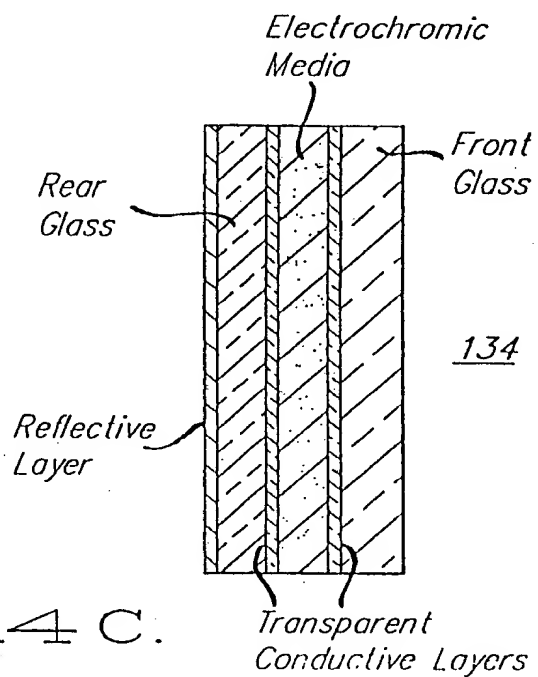


FIG. 14 C.

# MIRROR WITH INTEGRAL LAMP ONLY

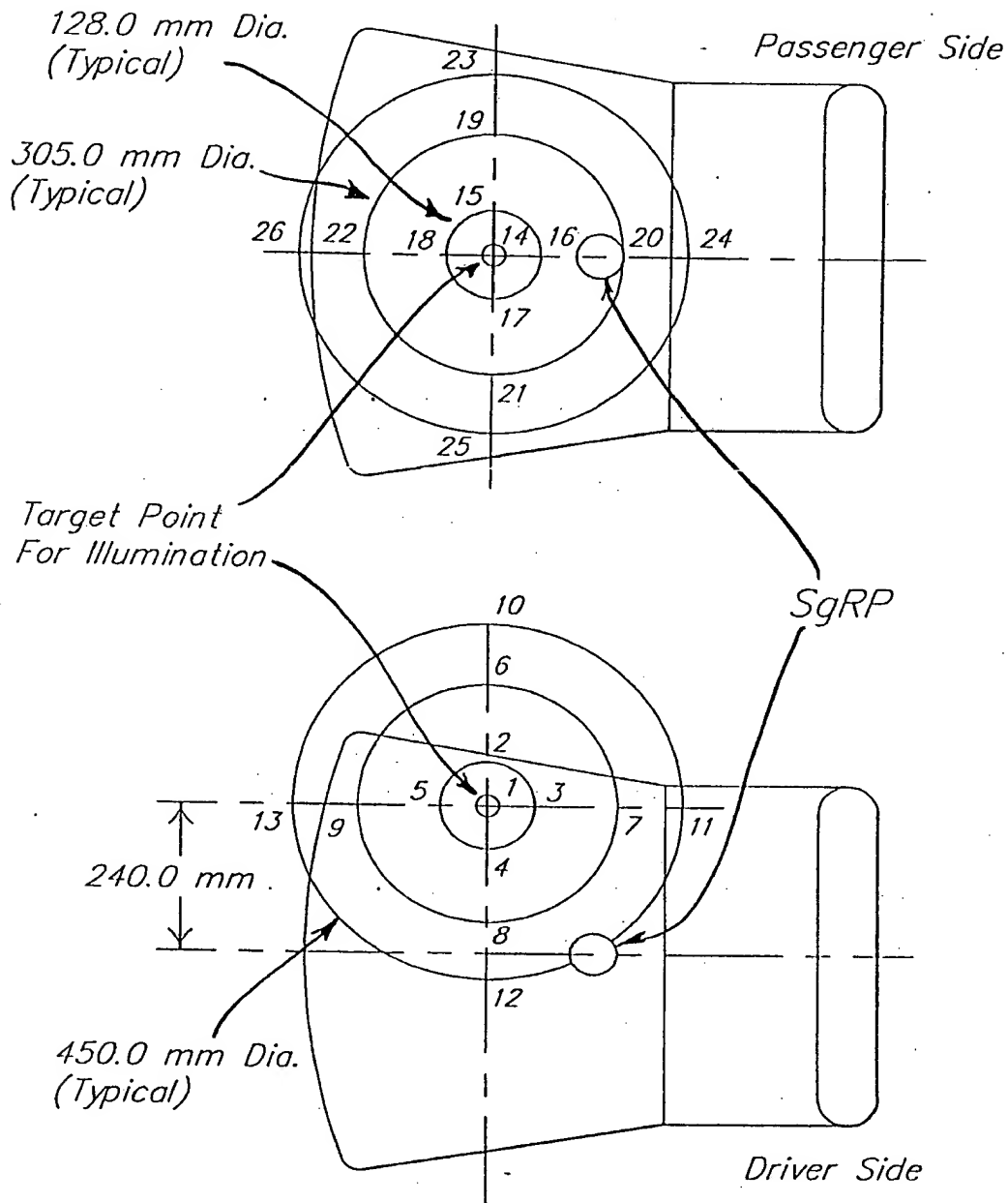
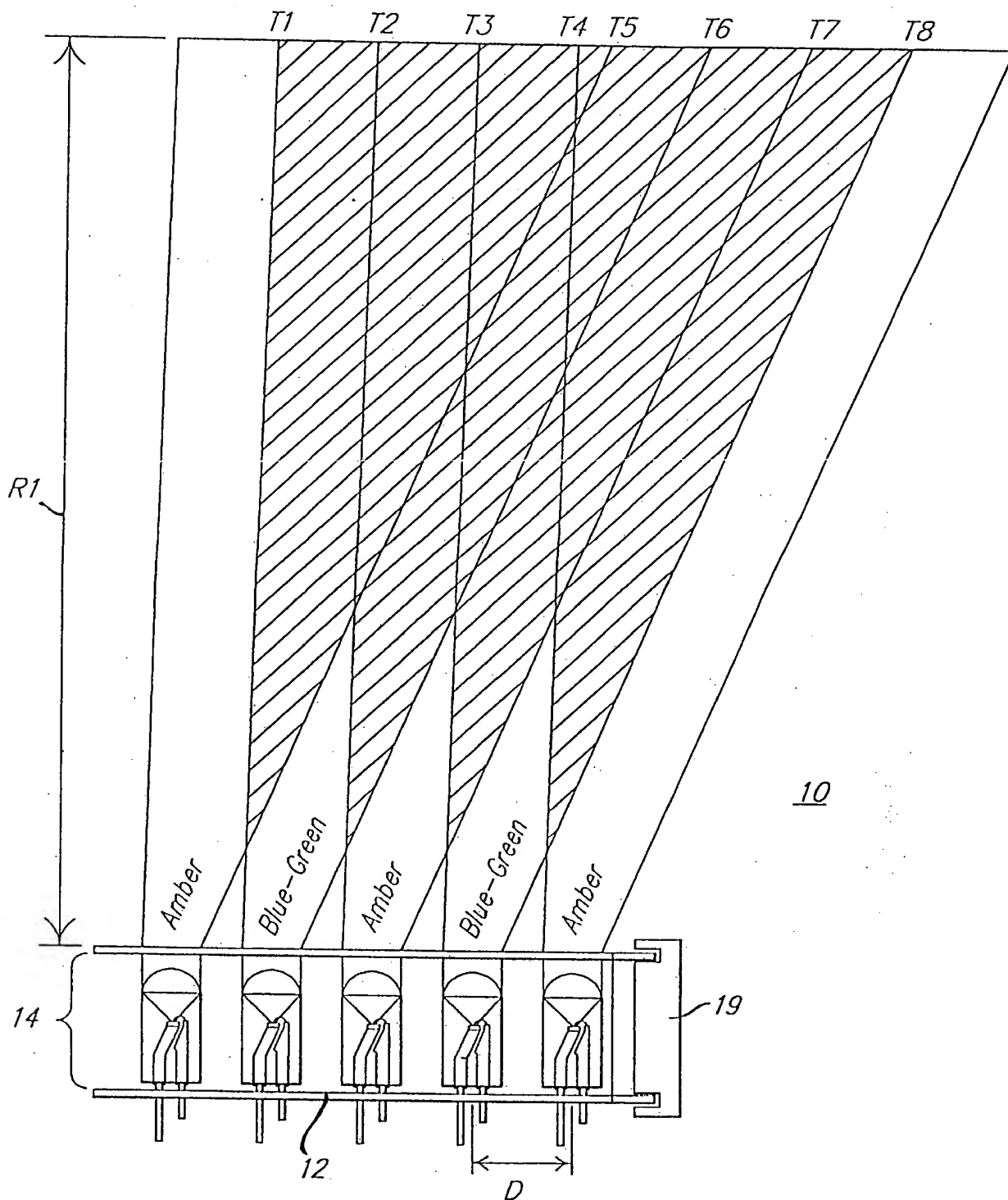


FIG. 15.

Effective White Illumination Projected At A Distance,  $R1$



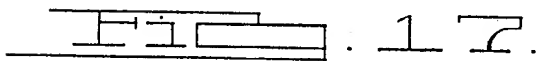
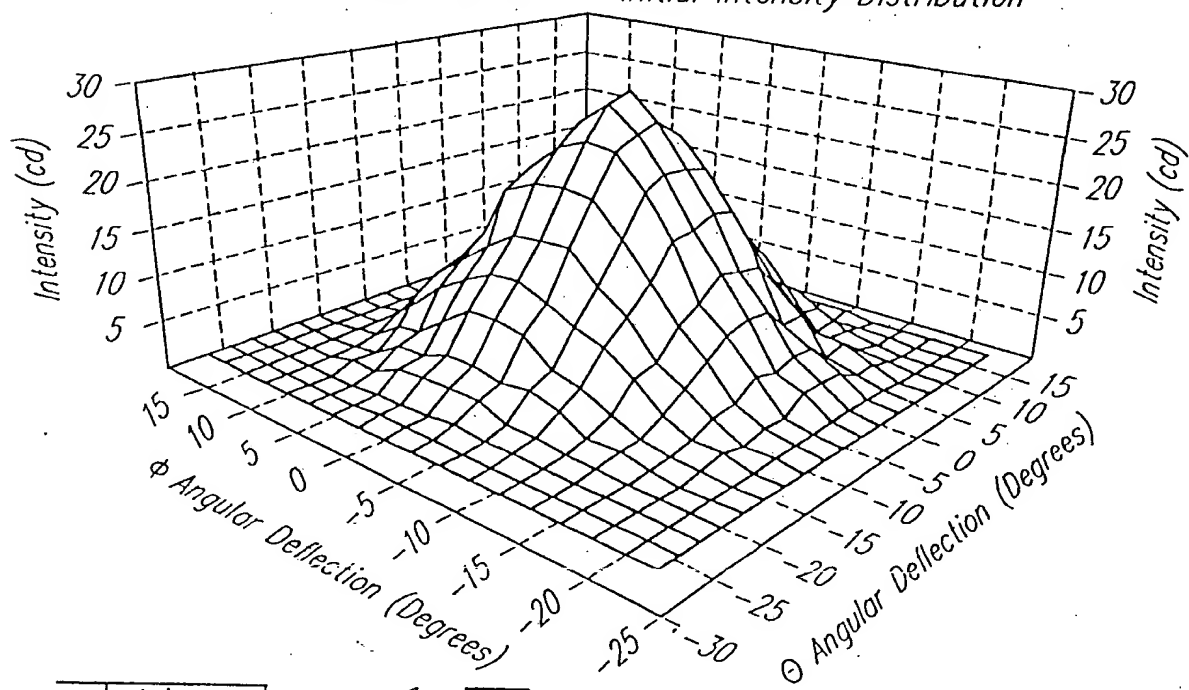
$R1 \geq 20 \times D$  (Far Field)

$R1 = 22"$  For Interior Mirror Maplight

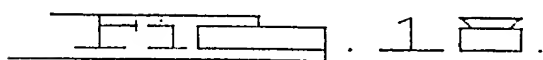
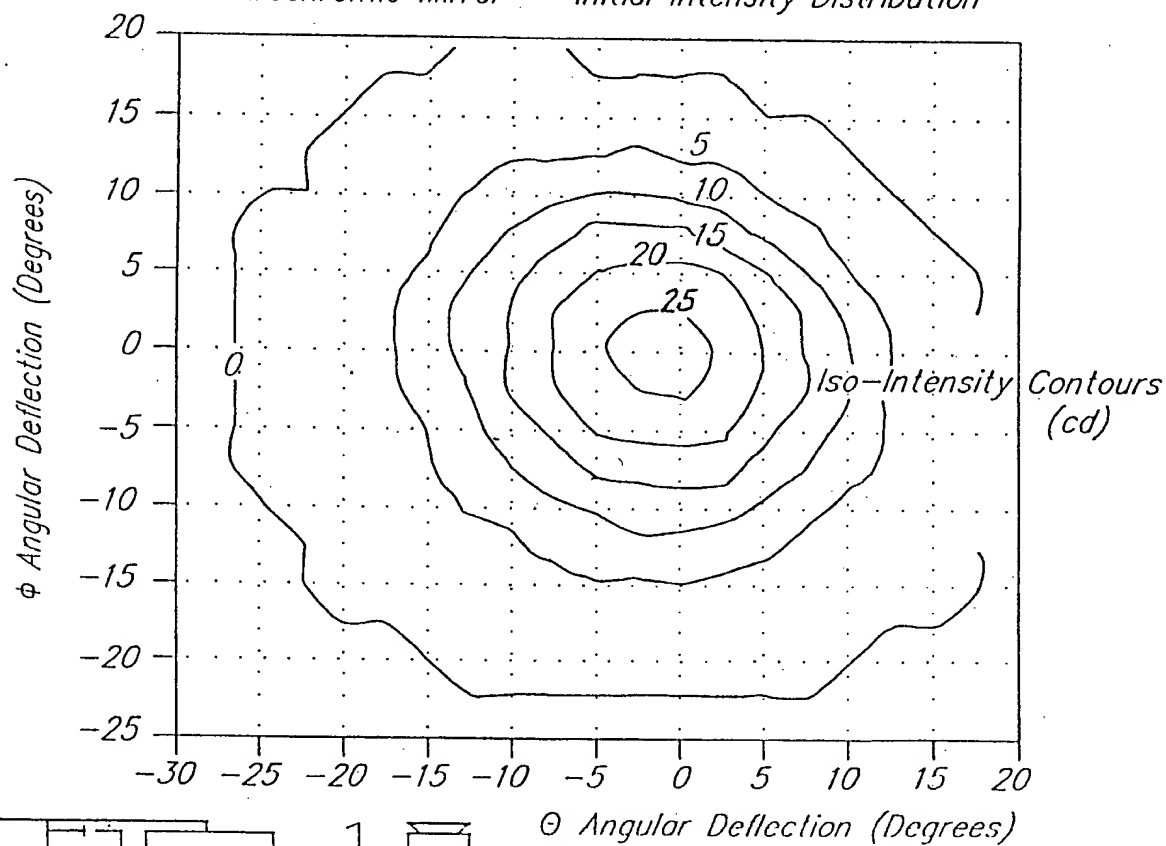
$D = 0.4$  Inches For Interior Mirror Maplight

FIG. 16.

Binary-Complementary Metameric-White LED Light For Interior  
Electrochromic Mirror Initial Intensity Distribution

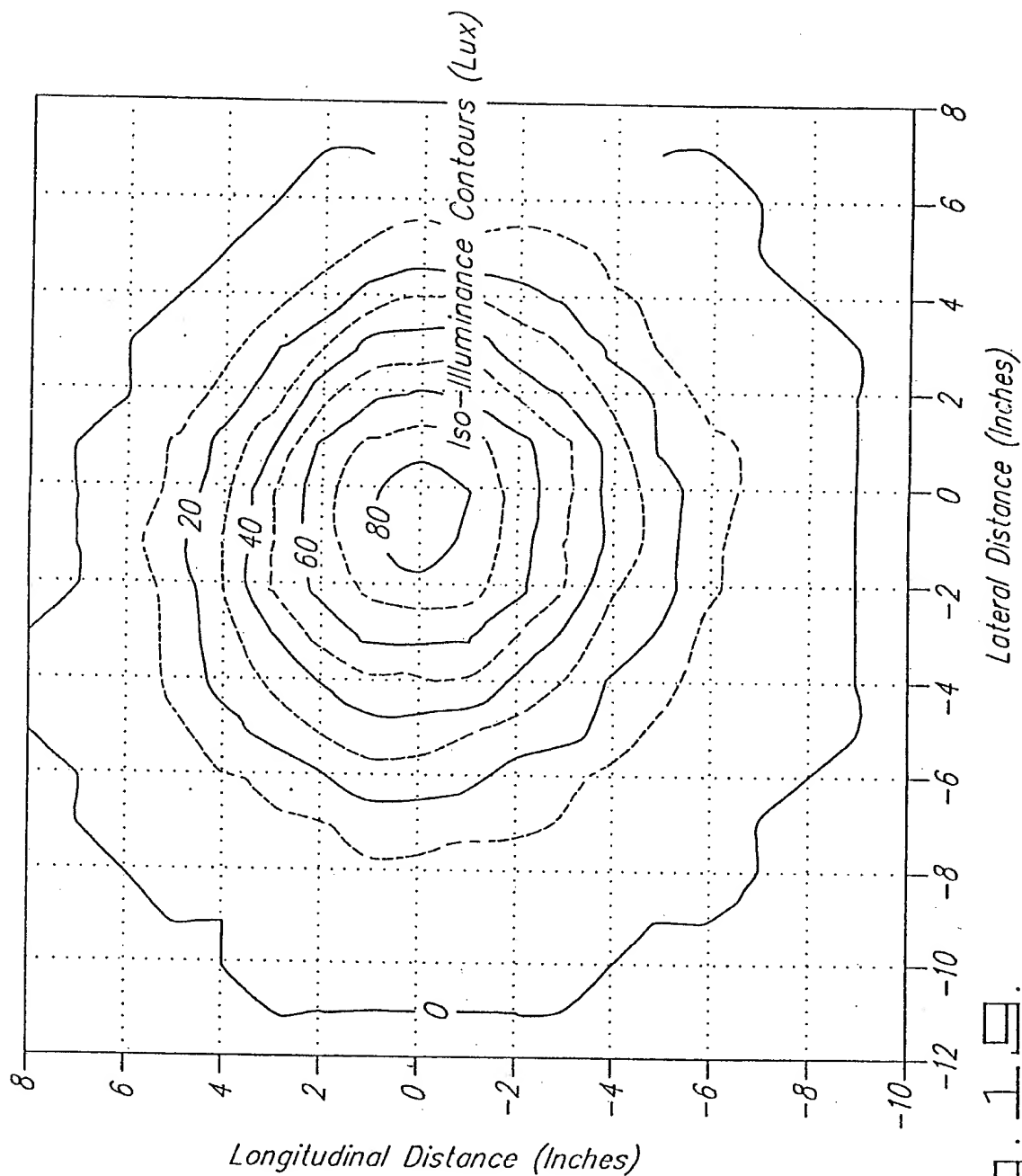


Binary-Complementary Metameric-White LED Map Light For Interior  
Electrochromic Mirror Initial Intensity Distribution





Binary-Complementary Metameric-White LED Map Light for Interior Electrochromic Mirror  
Initial Illumination Pattern At Target Distance = 22"



[illegible]



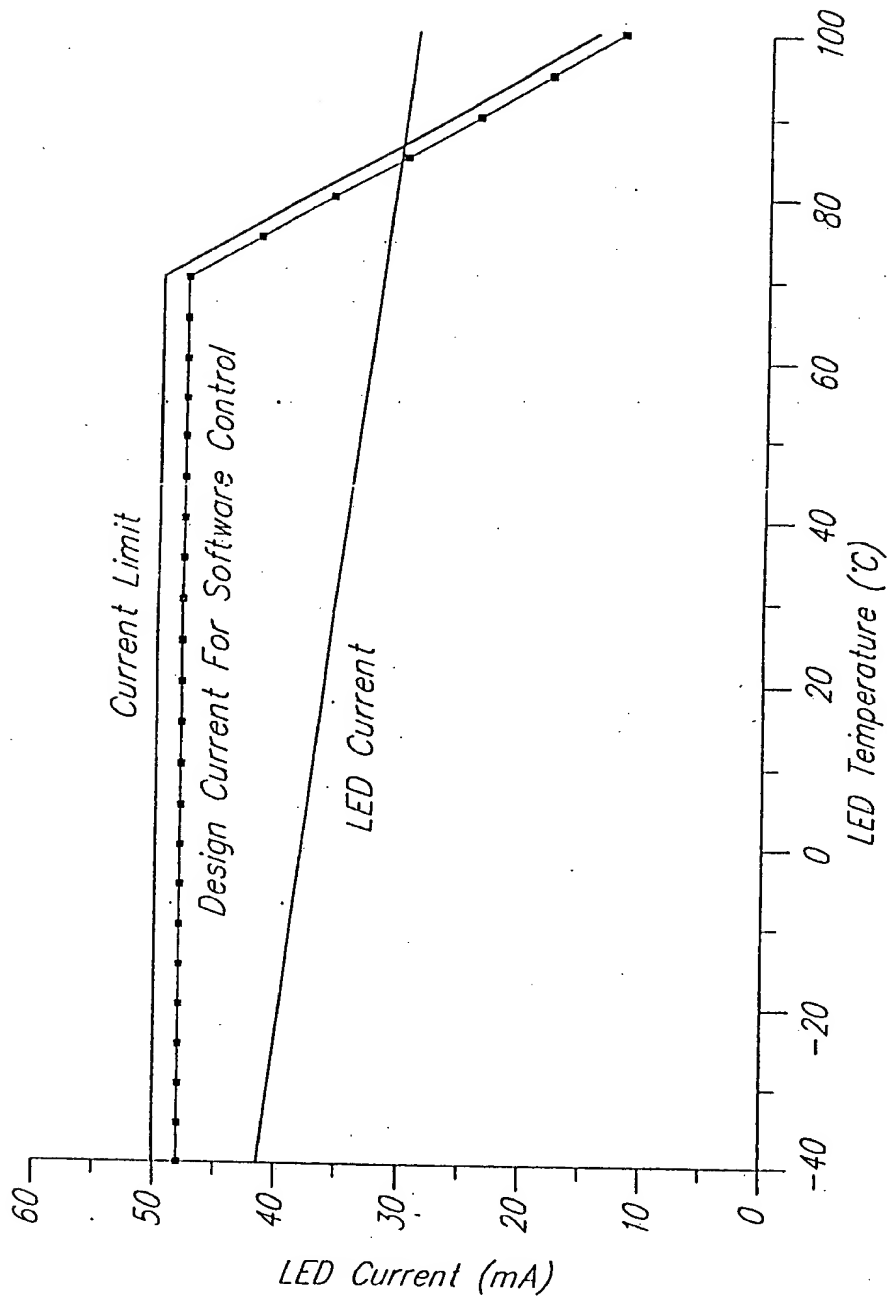


FIG. 23a

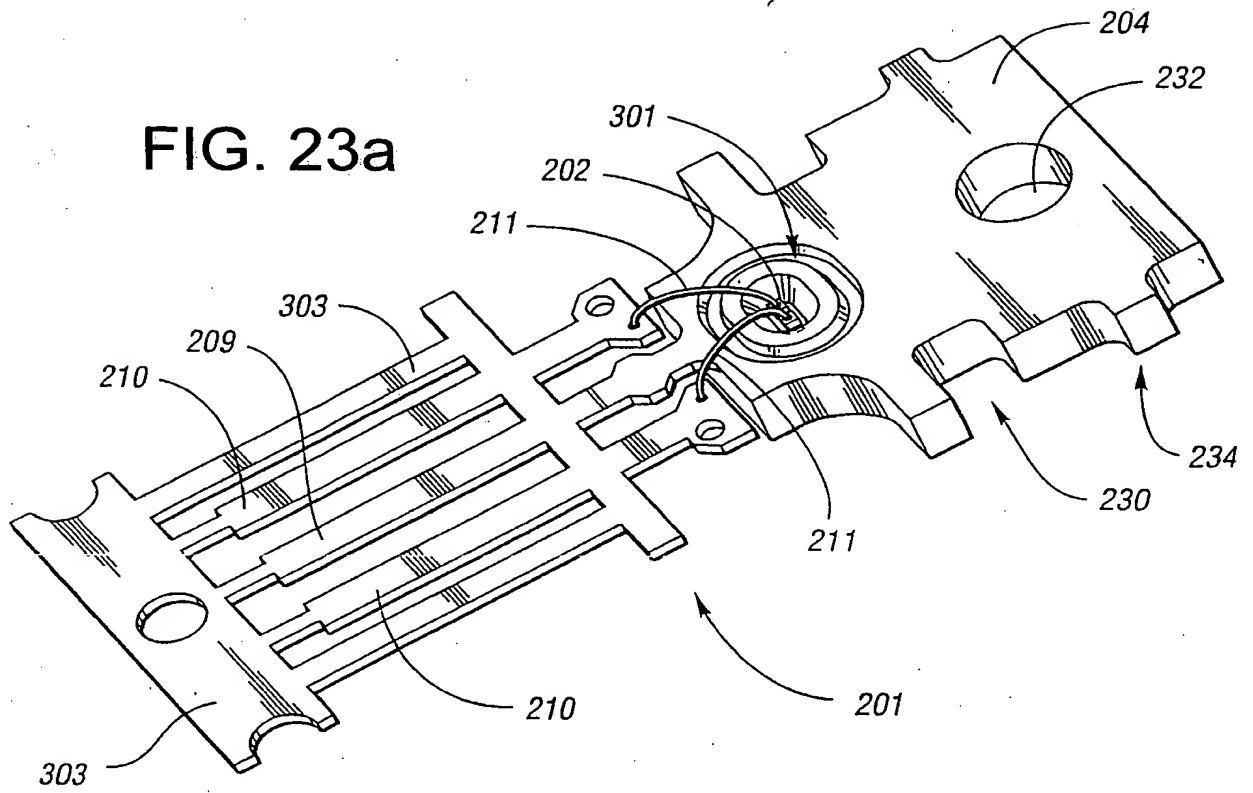
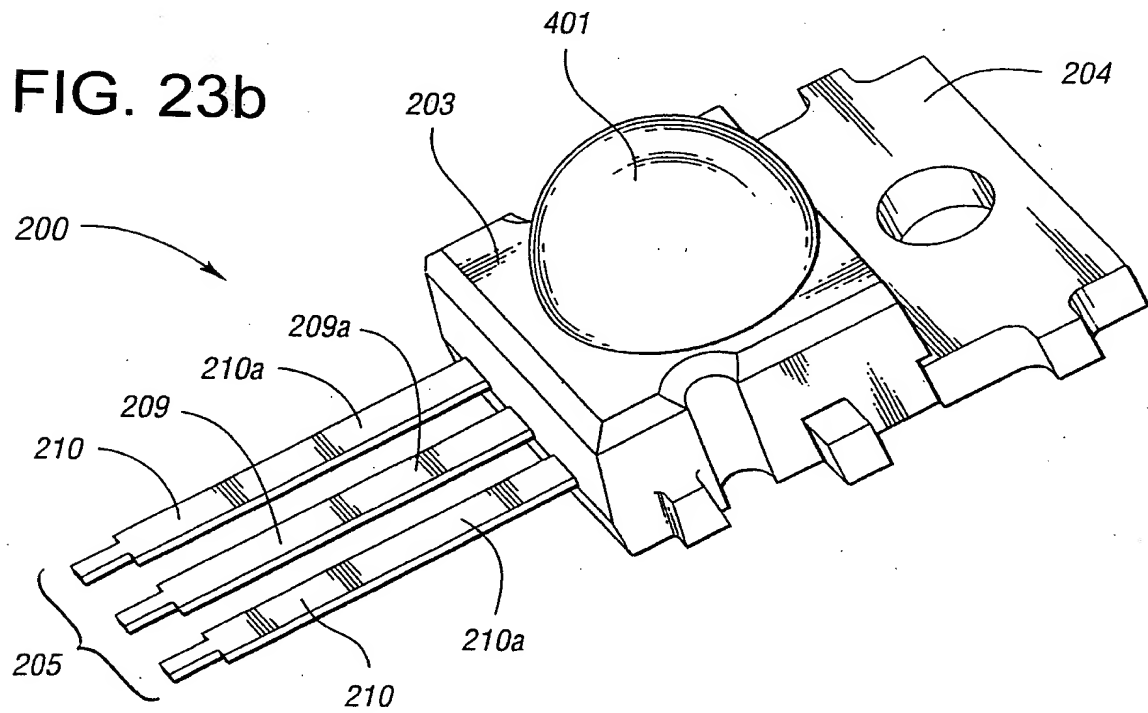


FIG. 23b



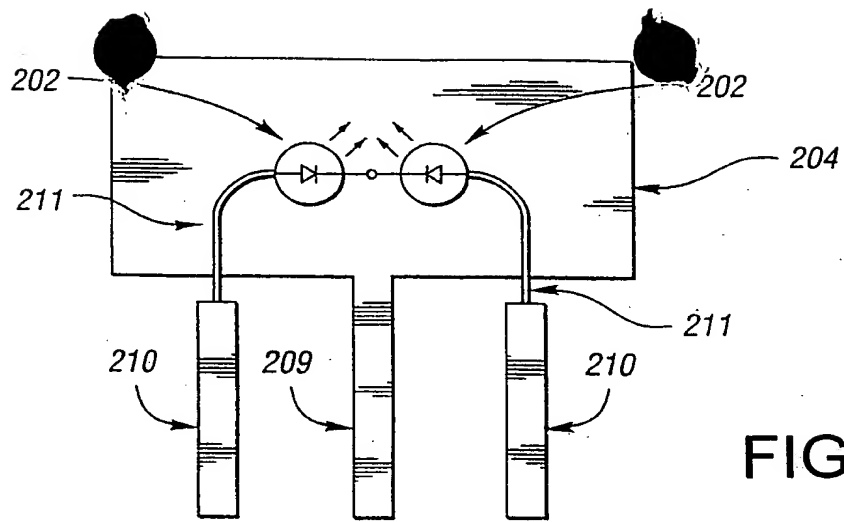


FIG. 24a

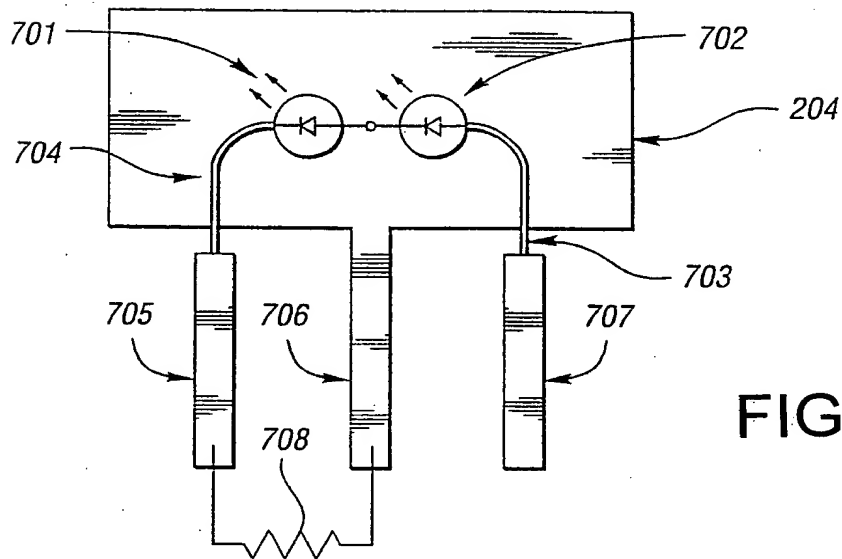


FIG. 24b

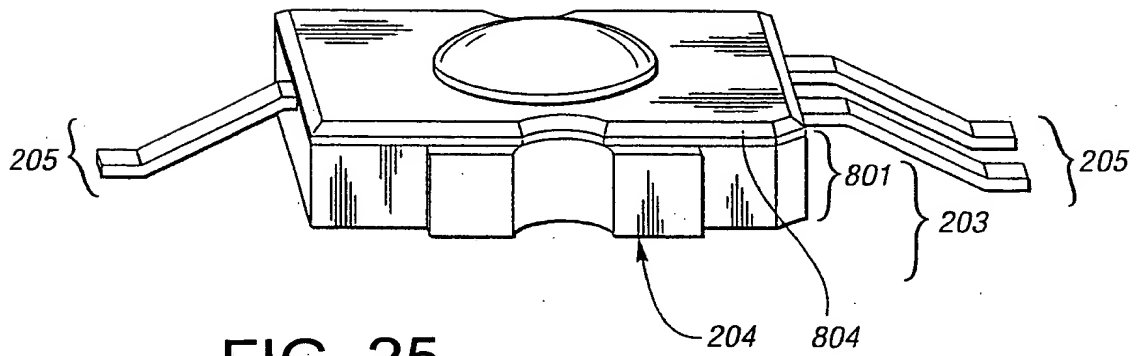


FIG. 25

FIG. 26a

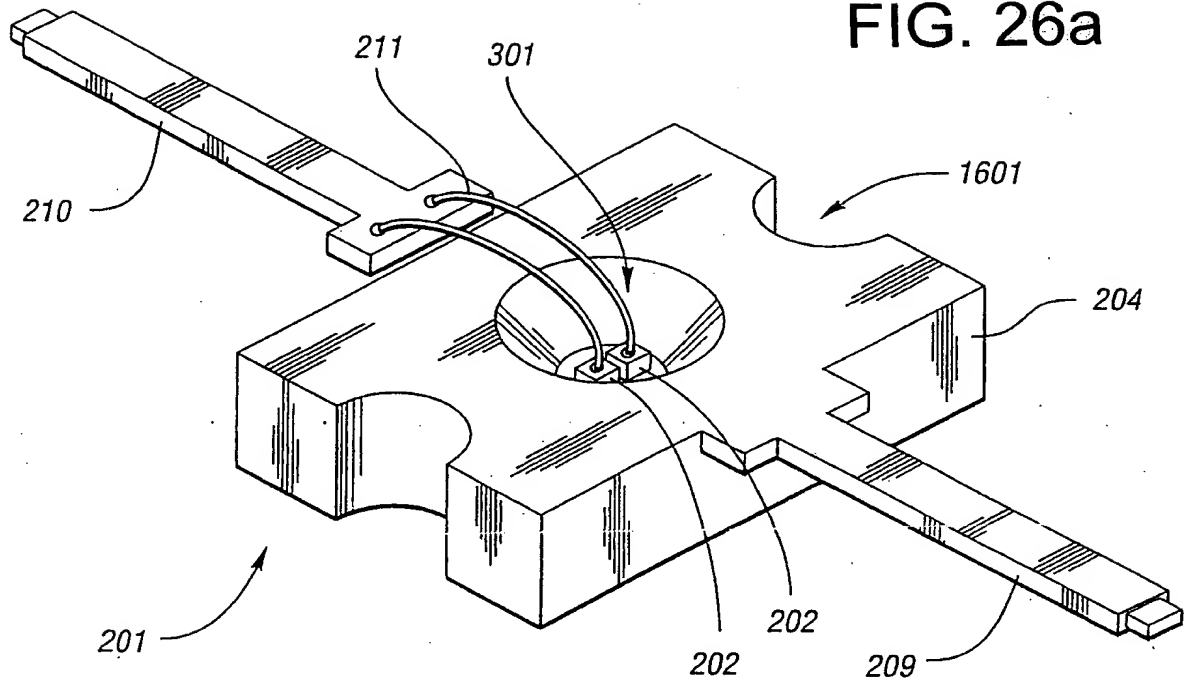
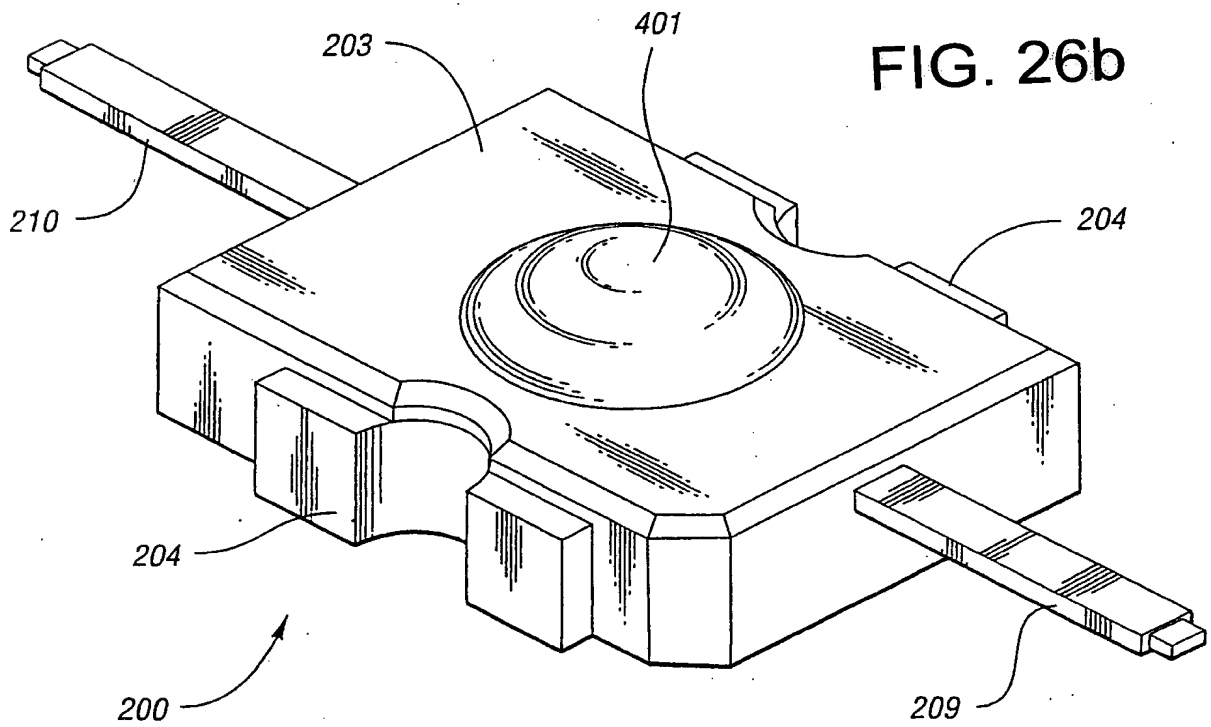


FIG. 26b



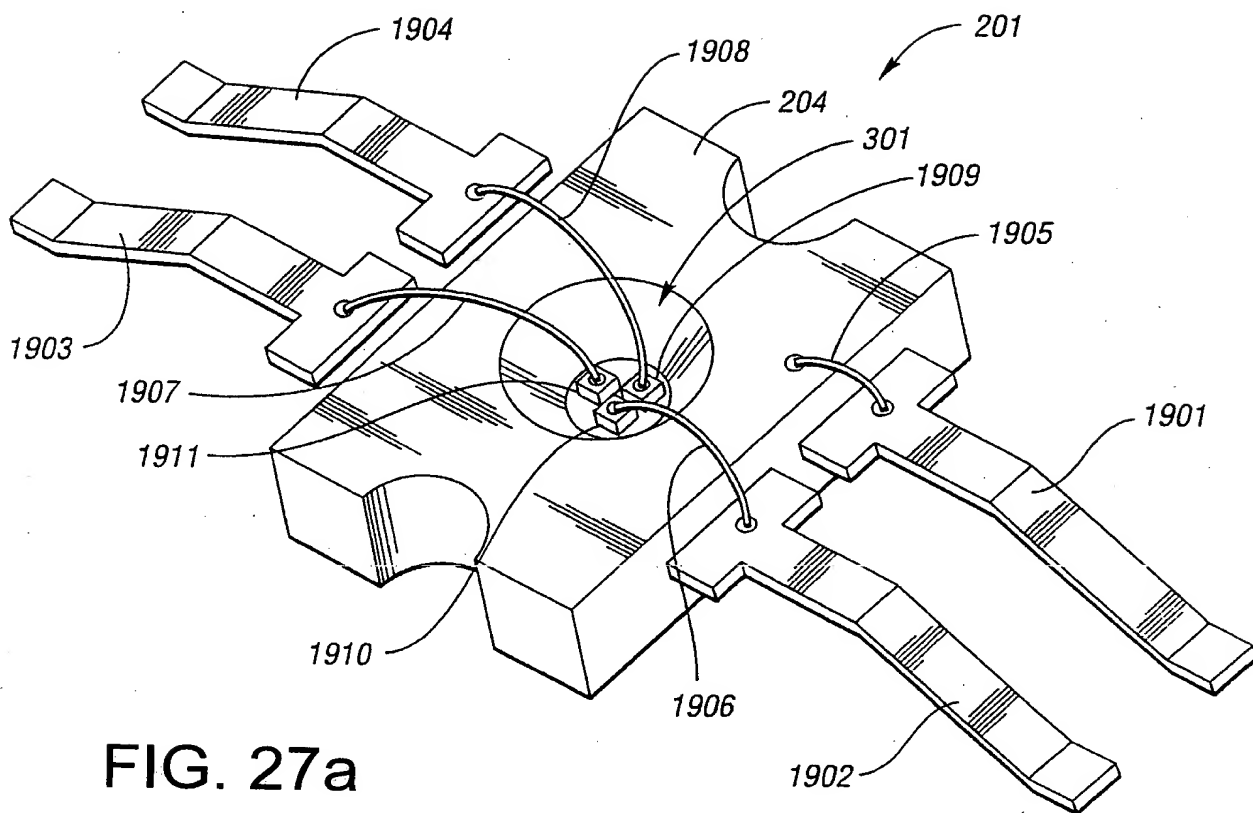


FIG. 27a

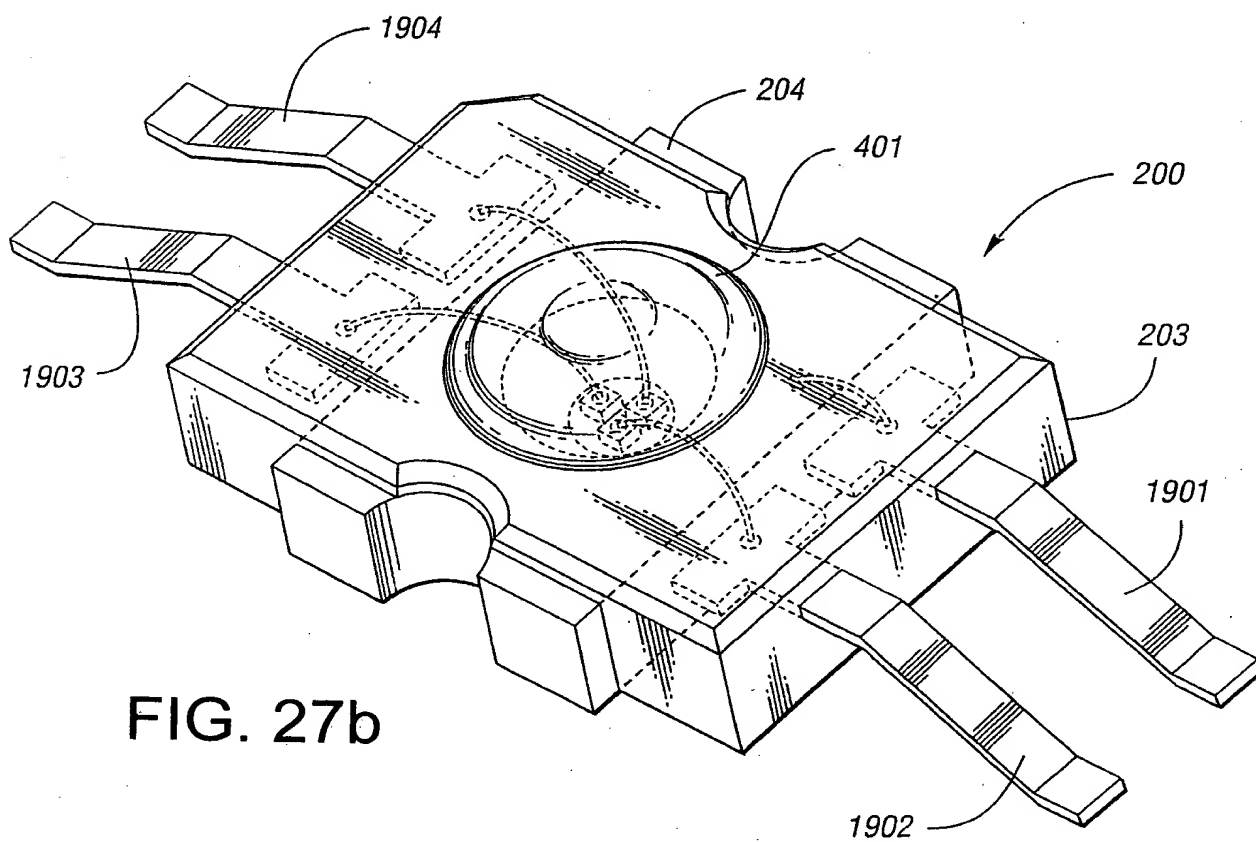


FIG. 27b



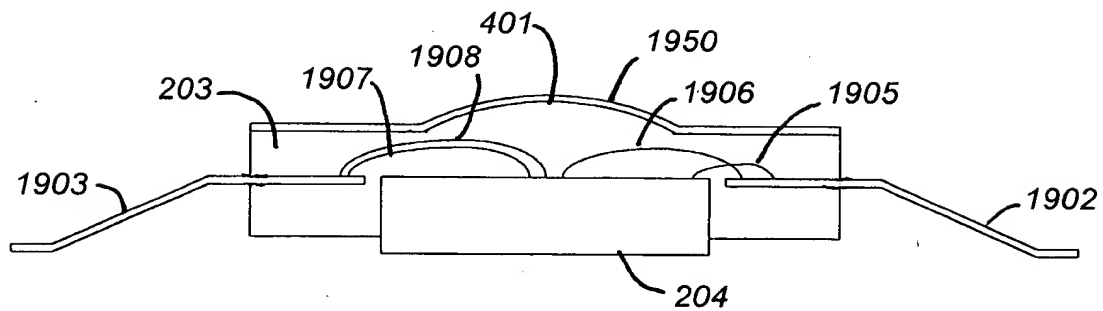


FIG. 28

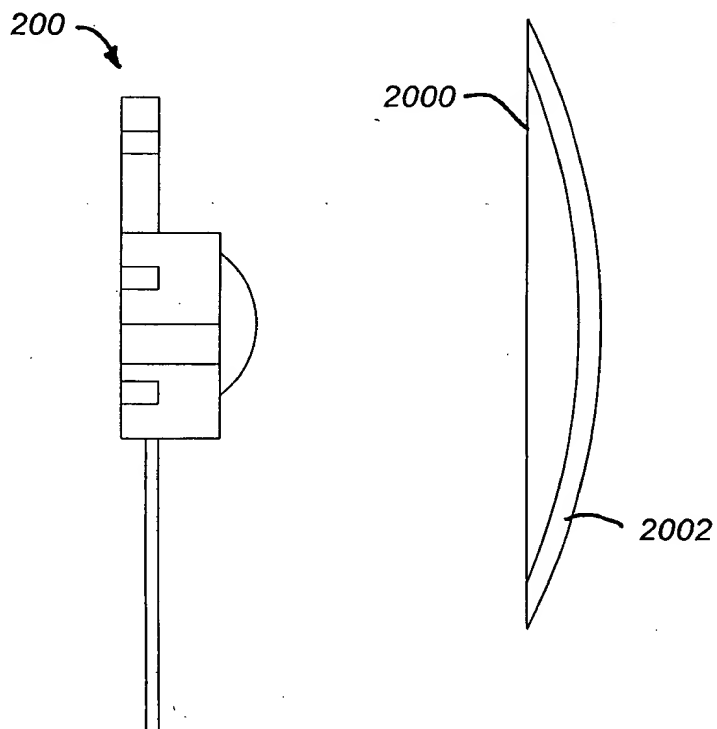


FIG. 29

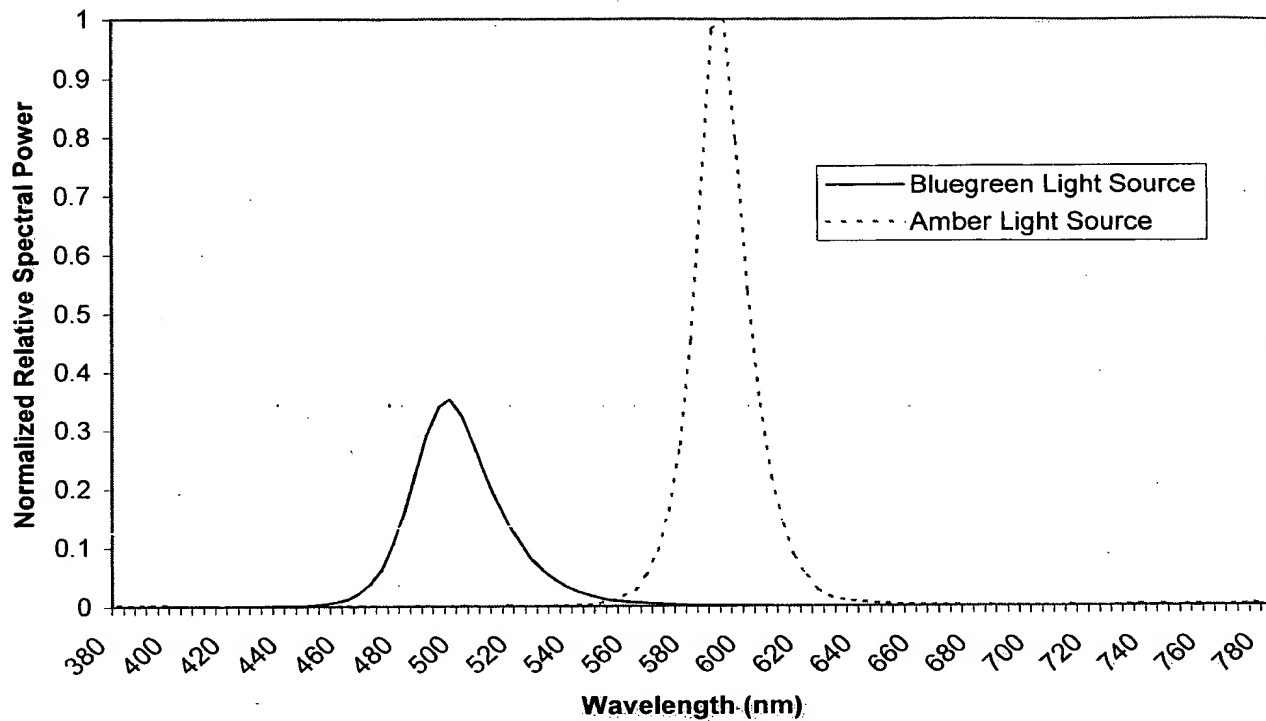


FIG. 30

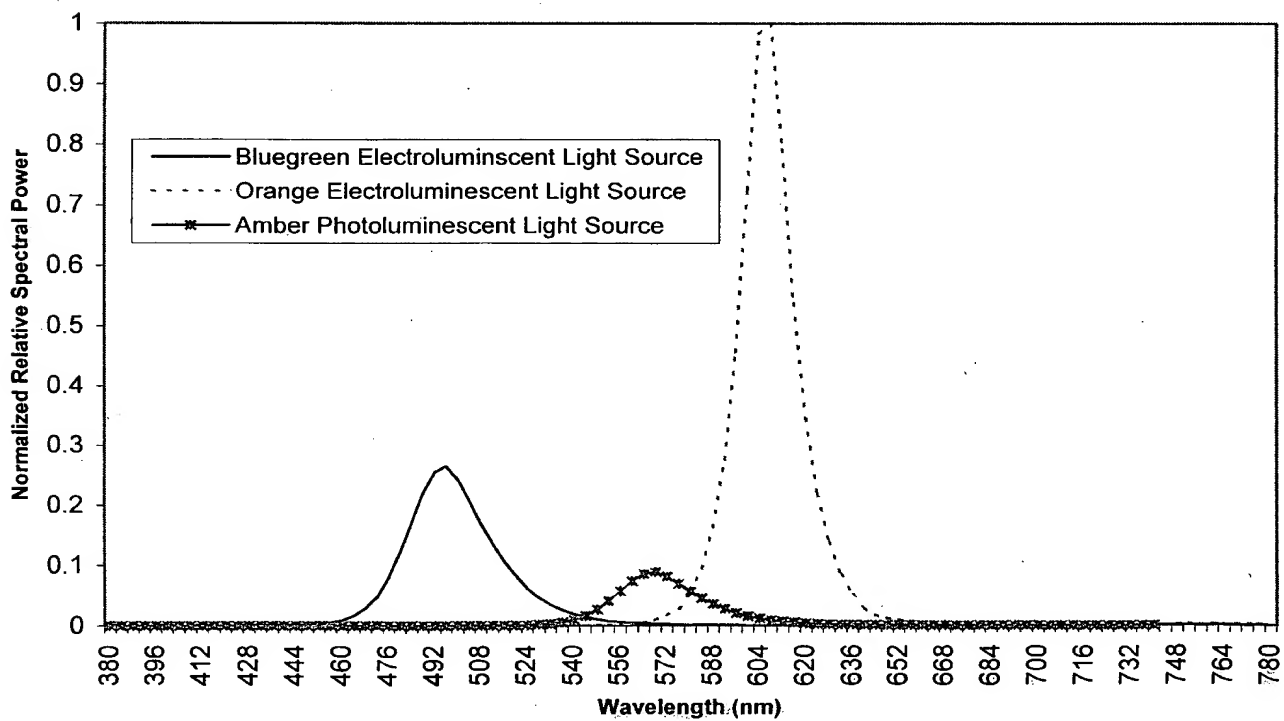


FIG. 31A

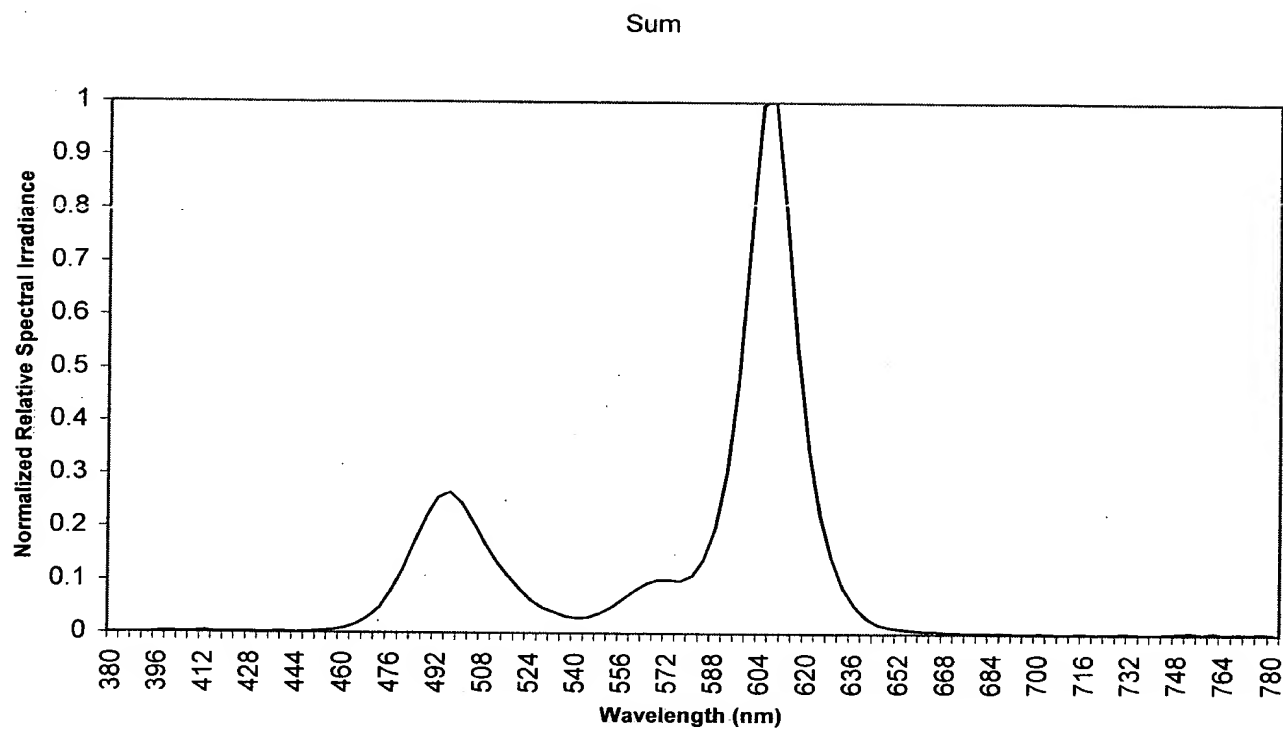


FIG. 31B